Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

4. **Hygrophorus Peckianus,** n. sp.—Odorous, rather firm, gregarious or subcæspitose; pileus fleshy, convex or slightly depressed in the centre, smooth, hygrophanous, fuliginous when moist, paler or buff-brown when dry, the margin decurved and sometimes wavy; lamellæ subdistant, broad, thick, arcuate, decurrent, pallid when young, becoming darker with age; stem smooth, stuffed or hollow, subflexuous, often compressed and attenuated below, colored like the pileus; spores subglobose, rough, .0002 in. in diameter.

Plant 1-2 in. high, pileus 5-10 lines broad; stem about 1 line thick.

Ground under *Pteris aquilina.* Lake Pleasant, August.

Odor quite strong, resembling that emitted by some species of Golden-eyed lace-wing flies (Chrysopha). The color of the moist plant is almost exactly like that of *Lactarius fuliginosus*, Fries. Related to *Hygrophorus Cantharellus*, Schw.

5. **Microsphæria Viburni,** *Erysiphe Viburni*, Schw.?—Mycelium web-like; conceptacles scattered, globose; appendages less than 20, longer than the diameter of the conceptacles, dichotomously branched, the tips slightly or much curved; sporangia 6–10, with usually 6 spores. *M. sparsa*, Howe. Leaves of *Viburnum.* The older name is here restored.

6. **Uromyces Ari-Virginici,** *Uredo Ari-Virginici*, Schw., *Uromyces Peltandræ*, Howe.—Sori oblong, often confluent; spores subglobose, irregular, brownish, pedicels sometimes rudimentary. Leaves of *Peltandra* and *Arisæma.* Here also the older name is restored.

7. **Sphæria platanicola,** *n. sp*—Perithecia seated within the inner bark, scattered, minute, black, subconical, the apex somewhat compressed, just piercing the epidermis; asci cylindrical, or subclavate; spores uniseriate, light brown, about 3-septate, strongly resembling those of *Cucurbitaria elongata*, Grev. Branchlets of *Platanus.*

§ **122. Lechea.**—I have for some years been engaged in collecting specimens of this genus, which promises a greater variety of specific forms than has generally been suspected. I think Michaux's L. racemulosa and L. tenuifolia will have to be restored, and suspect that there are several other species confounded under the name of L. minor.

My principal object in writing the present note is to ask contribution or loan of specimens of Lechea from those who may have noticed and gathered varieties of this genus. I desire to learn, as nearly as possible, the extent of distribution of each form. In Florida, near Tampa Bay, Rugel found a very rough species, with many stamens, having short and broad leaves, which Shuttleworth in Dr. Gray's specimen had labelled *L. divaricata.* Beyond that in Dr. Gray's herbarium, I know of only one other specimen, which is in Paris.

A number of botanists have most kindly supplied me with specimens, but there are many parts of the Union and of Canada from which no Lecheas have reached me. I have none from Western New York, and few from the Southern Alleghanies and the adjacent States, where Rafinesque claims to have seen several peculiar forms.

Does *L. major* grow in Canada?

Specimens of Lechea are generally best gathered in the fall of the year, when the fruit is mature and the root leaves are forming or formed. I have, however, gathered good specimens in this latitude as late as December.

WM. H. LEGGETT.

224, E. 10th St., New York.

§ 123. **New Publications.**—1. *The Ornamental and Useful Plants of Maine. Part I.*, by F. Lamson Scribner, B. S. Printed for the author, Augusta, 1875. This is a popular account of the "ornamental and useful" plants of Maine, with a number of good illustrations, following the order of Gray's Manual, and reaching to the end of Caprifoliaceæ. We hope Mr. Scribner will feel encouraged to complete his charming and useful work—.2. A copy of the *Springfield Republican*, which we cannot put our hands upon, contained gratifying evidences of the vitality of the *Connecticut Valley Botanical Association*. 3. Darlingtonia Californica, an Insectivorous Plant, read at the Hartford meeting of the American Association, by Wm. M. Canby, Philadelphia, The Gardener's Monthly Print, with an engraving of the plant: a valuable paper, supplementary to the interesting observations on *Sarracenia.*—4. *The American Garden*, New Series, Nos. II. & III. We observe that the editor quotes very largely from the BULLETIN, and in doing so mentions our Club in a manner trying to its modesty. The Garden contains much interesting reading; the articles on Hardy Ferns and Aquatic Plants, for example, will interest cultivators of our indigenous plants. According to De Candolle (Geog. Bot. p. 824), the *Nation* is right in doubting the Brazilian origin of *Helianthus tuberosus*, but why did it not, while parading its botanical learning, give its source, as requested? It seems to us that in this way the credit of "literary men" would have been better maintained.

§ 124. **Jasminum revolutum,** *Sims.*—Prof. D. S. Martin has written us a note, calling attention to an error in Gray's Field, Forest and Garden Botany, in regard to the number of ovules in each cell of Jasminum. In examining a large number of blossoms from a bush of *J. revolutum*, he found that "each cell contained two well developed ovules. One or two of the flowers had three celled ovaries, "two of the cells having two ovules, while in the third but one was distinctly observable."

It is not surprising that, in so condensed a hand-book, covering so wide a field, this exception should have been overlooked. The deviation in the number of cells is a variation like that in *Cephalanthus* mentioned above by Mr. Hall.

Terms—One Dollar per annum beginning with the January number. For the Botanical Directory alone, 30 cents. Back volumes on hand.

The Club meets regularly the last Tuesday of the month in the Herbarium, Columbia College, at 7½ P. M.